

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 24, 1844.

CLAY CLUB MASS MEETING.

The Whigs of Washington met at their usual gathering place on the evening of the 23d, and made the welkin ring again for HARRY OF THE WEST. The associations connected with the day, the recent triumph in Maryland, and the evidence everywhere of the onward march of Whig principles—all conspired to add to the enthusiasm of the occasion.

J. H. BRADLEY, Esq., President of the Club, opened the meeting with brief and appropriate remarks, and stated that the Committee of the Tippecanoe Club of 1840 were present for the purpose of resigning to the hands of this Club the "Ladies Banner" presented to them in that campaign.

Mr. LENOX received the Banner in behalf of the Clay Club, and promised for them every exertion to bear it aloft in a new victory in '44.

Messrs. CAUSIN and BREngle (two of the General Ticket, of Maryland) addressed the assembly, and were received with deafening cheers.

Mr. THOMASSON, of Kentucky, always at home on these occasions, contributed his usual share to the interest of the meeting.

Mr. GARRET DAVIS, from the same honored State, was never happier in any address which we have had the pleasure of hearing from him.

Messrs. HARDIN, of Ill., and BARRINGER, of N. C., closed up for the evening, and sustained the spirit of the occasion to the last.

After the adjournment, the Whigs of this city escorted those of Georgetown towards home. In passing this office, the procession greeted it with three cheers, for which compliment we tender our acknowledgments, with the sincere wish—not in the strain of Spanish hyperbole that they may all live a thousand years—but that they may live to see HENRY CLAY President of the United States.

LEAVE OF MR. FOX, AND PRESENTATION OF MR. PACKENHAM.—At one o'clock on Wednesday, (says the Madisonian) the ceremony of taking official leave, on the part of Mr. Fox, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the British Government at Washington, and of the presentation of the Right Hon. Sir RICHARD PACKENHAM, the new Envoy and Minister, took place in the President's reception room. The President was attended by the members of his Cabinet, and Sir RICHARD by the gentlemen attached to the Mission.

THE HON. DANIEL WEBSTER remains at Washington, (says the New York Sun) for another month, at the request of the President and Cabinet, to assist in drawing up the treaty on the Oregon question. His new residence near Hoboken is being prepared for the reception of his family, who are expected to occupy it early in April.

FROM HAYTI.—Captain Paxton, who has arrived at Boston in the brig Pandora, from Port Republic, (Hayti) says that on the 23d, when he left, all was quiet throughout the Island. The friends of freedom and good order have prevailed, and the people are well satisfied with their new President and the government officers.

FROM MEXICO.—The U. S. ship Vandalia, Captain L. S. Chauncey, arrived at Pensacola, on Sunday, the 4th inst., from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 26th ultimo. The British frigate Pique arrived at Vera Cruz on the 20th January, in ten days from Jamaica, having left at that port the British fleet commanded by Sir Charles Adam, but nothing was known when the Pique sailed of this force being on the way to Vera Cruz. The flag affair had been settled amicably by the Mexican Minister's apology, and, as a further amende, it was arranged that "the flag" should be hoisted on the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and a national salute fired at the same time from the Mexican batteries.

The Vandalia left at Vera Cruz the U. S. ship Vincennes, Captain Buchanan, waiting the arrival of General Waddy Thompson, our Minister at Mexico, who was expected down in a few days for the purpose of taking passage in that ship for the United States.

The Governor of Virginia has issued a proclamation for holding an election for two Representatives of Congress, in the districts lately represented by Messrs. GILMER and WISE, on the 4th April, the day of the State elections.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

NEW JERSEY WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Feb. 21, 1844.

The "Jersey Blues" assembled in full force at Trenton yesterday. The counties were all represented by special delegates, and the City Hall was thronged by the Clay boys of gallant Mercer and the adjoining counties. Rely upon it, the spirit of 1840 is aroused in New Jersey, and the way we will rout little Van in November next will be such a rebuke to the "Old Hunkers" as will teach them never again to attempt the restoration of the Great Rejected of 1840.

The Hon. Joseph Porter, of Gloucester, presided.

FRENCH SPOILIATIONS.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives will on Monday report in favor of the long sought French spoliation claims. The report is said to be prepared by Mr. Thomasson, of Kentucky. It will be a full and able report.

There was a little extra "union and harmony" at a meeting of the Sixth Ward Locos at Dunn's Hotel last evening. There were three regular parties—Calhoun, Cass, and Van Buren—the latter the weakest, though the meeting was called expressly to form a "Van Buren Association." In the row, they tipped over the stove, spilled the water hissing thereon for the benefit of the punch-customers, and scalded the lower half of several of the contending patriots grievously. The meeting, we believe, then exploded.

New York Tribune.

MR. VAN BUREN'S LAST LETTER.

Mr. Van Buren has written a letter to some of the Pennsylvania Locofocos, in answer to complimentary resolutions which were passed at a mass meeting at Harrisburg. It is a singular affair. He commences by expressing his unbounded confidence in the unpurchasable Democracy of Pennsylvania, although he has himself never been much in favor with them. He speaks of Mr. Buchanan's withdrawal, and says it becomes others better than himself to comment on the propriety of his course, after he found that another was the favorite. Here is a gentle hint for Cass, Johnson, and Calhoun, that they ought to follow the same excellent example. Mr. Van Buren then goes on to respond to the sentiments expressed by the Pennsylvania Locos as to the character of the election of 1840. The Pennsylvania letter says that in 1840, "reason was dethroned, and a whirlwind of passion, folly and madness, swept through the land." Mr. Van Buren says, "I cannot, I am confident, add any thing to the masterly and eloquent description which you have given of that national struggle." He is not unmindful of the bias which he may have, yet he is confident the justice of this censure will be recognized by a vast majority of the people. He is glad that an opportunity is to be presented to the people to make choice of the two systems, and he hopes that both parties will concur in endeavoring to make a fair one—that is, let all other Locos stand aside, and let them try and see if they or I will beat this time.

Mr. Van Buren then goes on with his comments on the election of 1840, concluding with the following:

"Can we expect the people of this country to maintain the elevated standing in the eyes of the world which they have hitherto enjoyed, if, after the lapse of years, and the fullest opportunity for reflection, they suffer themselves to be a second time operated upon by appliances, from the use of which every friend to free government must turn with mortification and disgust?"

"You do not, therefore, gentlemen, in my judgment, over estimate the importance which the proceedings of 1840 are destined to give to those of 1844. Considerations will be brought into view by that connection of greater magnitude than any which have ever been involved in our political conflicts, and compared with which all personal and party interests dwindle in insignificance."

"I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your friend and obedient servant,
"M. VAN BUREN."

Throughout the letter the ex-President discovers that distrust of the people and contempt of their will which show him to be a man whose pretensions to Democracy are hollow and empty. He cares nothing for the people, has no sympathy with their wants, no respect for their will, except when it elevates him to office. In common with the great body of his party he sticks to the delusion that the election of 1840 was merely an exhibition of coon-skins and log-cabins, and that the people were besotted and drunken. He is sadly mistaken, as he will find when the decision of 1840 is repeated the present year.—Lowell Cour.

CONSUMPTION OF ANIMAL FOOD.—The quantity of animal food consumed in large cities is enormous. The Pittsburg Gazette has an interesting article on the quantity consumed annually in Pittsburg and Allegheny City, by which it appears that the number of Beesves slaughtered for those cities in 1843 was 9,500, of the total value of \$213,700. The number of Sheep and Lambs is put down at 23,750, worth \$19,687. The number of Swine required for consumption as fresh meat, &c., exclusive of those cut up for Bacon, is estimated at 9,500.

The Buffalo Commercial states the aggregate number of Beef cattle annually slaughtered in that city and vicinity and offered for sale, at 8,000 head, with 26,000 sheep and lambs, 6,000 hogs, making in all 40,000 animals, of the value of \$300,000. The number of Beef cattle sold at the Brighton market, Boston, in 1843, was 32,915, Stores 10,605, Sheep 95,820, Swine 43,060, total value estimated at \$2,126,644.

The New York Cattle Market for 1843, gives the number of Beef Cattle at 49,002, Cows and Calves, 2,946, and Sheep and Lambs 75,713.—Total value \$1,552,540.

The Philadelphia Cattle Market in 1843 exhibits the sale of 37,420 Beesves, 15,121 Cows and Calves, 22,480 Swine, and 91,840 Sheep and Lambs. Value \$1,531,620.

In the Cattle Market of Baltimore in 1843, 33,500 Beesves, 16,000 Cows and Calves, 24,000 Swine, and 90,450 Sheep and Lambs were offered, of the value of \$1,755,000.

The general aggregate of the four markets in 1843, gives the following totals:

Markets.	No. Cattle, &c.	Value.
Boston	185,400	\$2,126,644
New York	141,139	1,552,540
Philadelphia	166,551	1,831,620
Baltimore	166,950	1,755,000
Total	660,000	\$7,265,804

NAVAL.—The U. S. frigate Columbia, Captain Shubrick, was at Rio de Janeiro on the 1st January; also sloop of war Warren, for the Pacific, to sail 2d January; also, U. S. brig Chipola, Lt. Comd. Gardner, from Quillimane, arrived the 24th December, in 74 days—all well. The U. S. frigate Savannah sailed for the Pacific on the 26th December. The U. S. ship of the line Columbus was daily expected from Montevideo.

It appears that the rumor that FRANCIS GALLAGHER, Esq., has been nominated for the office of Secretary of State of Maryland, is incorrect.

SINGULAR.—The Trenton State Gazette says: "More than eighty pieces, consisting of large and small nails, horse shoe nails, tacks, and broken pieces of iron, were taken from the stomach of a cow killed last week by William Scudder, Esq., of the township of Ewing. A quantity of them have been sent to us. The roughness of the iron has been polished by the gastric fluid."

MUNIFICENT CHARITY.—Jacob W. Brewster, who lately died at Sackett's Harbor, New York, has left a legacy of \$5,000 to the Foreign Missionary Society—\$5,000 to the Home Missionary Society—\$300 for purchasing books for the Sabbath School of the parish with which he was connected.

SCURFLES OF A SAVAGE.—M. Mumoutier, a Frenchman, has been "round the world," at the expense of his government, collecting skulls and casts of the various races of the great family of man. Many savage tribes, attaching great sacredness to the remains of the dead, were loth to gratify his scientific cravings. One of the natives of a most ferocious tribe of the Malays, of whom M. Mumoutier requested a skull, tendering him silver in exchange, offered to go and decapitate an enemy immediately for him, and give him the skull, but would not allow him to touch the bones resting in the tomb.

EFFECTS OF MILLERISM.—The Norridgewock (Me.) Workingman says—"We are pained to learn that the wife of Mr. Solomon Luce, of New Vineyard, committed suicide last week, by taking laudanum, having become deranged by embracing the doctrine of Millerism. She was the daughter of David Pratt, Esq., and has left five or six small children to lament her melancholy end."

MADAME CATALINI STILL ALIVE.—The account copied by German journals from the Journal des Debats respecting the alleged death of the celebrated Angelica Catalini at her villa near Sinigaglia, proves to be quite erroneous. It appears that, on the contrary, she is at present at her villa in the neighborhood of Florence, and is in the best state of health that could be expected with reference to her advanced age. As proof of this, it would be sufficient for us to state that on last New Year's day, the songstress had a circle of friends around her at dinner. On this occasion, the account of her death was read from the French newspapers, in the midst of lively exultation, and the clang of champagne glasses.

ANOTHER SHOWER OF FLESH AND BLOOD.—An extraordinary sensation was created in Jersey City, on Tuesday, by the fall of a substance resembling bloody flesh, in pieces varying from the size of a dime to a twenty-five cent piece. The rumor of the mysterious shower soon spread around the city, and people gathered from all quarters to examine the substance. The Millerites were particularly interested in the matter, and contended that it was one of the very last "Signs of the Times," urging all to look for the immediate dissolution of old mother Earth; several venerable ladies took the hint, and made instantaneous preparation for going off. Even the most sceptical in father Miller's doctrines suspected something might happen, and looked upon the flakes of bloody matter with no little consternation. We confess the affair is rather strange, and calculated to puzzle the wisest heads. It appears that the shower fell upon a small space, probably not over eight hundred feet square; and the flakes resembled pieces of bloody flesh more closely than any thing to which we can compare them. Wherever the flakes fell on linen, the "blood" gradually spread over the cloth, leaving a thick, fleshy substance in the centre of the stain, which gave out an offensive, fetid smell. The clothes-lines within the bounds of the shower were almost all well-stocked with newly washed garments, and the flakes fell so thick that even the smallest garments were stained, all having to be re-washed immediately. It is our opinion that an aqueous meteor did all the mischief.—N. Y. Sun.

DEVELOPMENTS OF HIGH-PRICED RASCALITY.—For some weeks there have been vague and indefinite whisperings, in certain "intelligible" circles, of exposures in high life to be shortly made. We have already spoken of the affair, and we now learn that, shortly, the veil is to be raised upon a system of vice so utterly and artfully corrupt and depraved as almost to defy belief. It would seem that we have, in the fashionable vicinity of Broadway, several extra magnificent and gorgeous ladies' club-houses, where are celebrated all the infamous mummeries and rites of male seduction, gambling, and prostitution, on a scale worthy the invention of an Arabesque. Under pretext of masquerade balls, ladies' bowling and oyster saloons, billiard rooms, gymnasia, &c., the victims—generally clerks to wealthy moneyed houses, or officers in financial institutions—are inveigled to enter, where they are met and entertained by elegant and splendidly accomplished women, flaunting in all the fascinations and accomplishments of fashion, who teach them to forget, first, their senses in the intoxicating bowl, next the honor of their wives and families in the embraces of illicit love, and finally their golden integrity in the fatal and murderous snares of the gaming table. Here are, in fact, the nurseries of those astounding infidelities in social life, and those startling defalcations in business, which have made our city so infamously notorious. Here the hideous skeleton of vice is clothed in such dazzling and enchanting robes that the wretched victim—thinking the while he treads on roses—dreams not of his doom, until the inevitable abyss yawns wide beneath his feet. Then, broken hearts, desolate hearths, dishonored faith—despair, robbery, theft, suicide—eke out the miserable tale, and the flower-hung sepulchre opens a moment its monstrous jaws to admit another victim.—New York Aurora.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE WEATHER continues extraordinarily mild and pleasant for the season, and everything around us betokens an early spring. The buds of the trees are swelling, and the fields begin to present a more cheerful aspect. Our fishermen, we learn, are not idle, but have everything in preparation for an early season, and that some of them have already taken possession of their landings, with their tackle and hands, in anticipation of it. We hope they may be enabled to haul up from the "great deep" a full recompense for their labor and investment.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—We are gratified to learn that this respectable and philanthropic society has increased to such an extent, that they find it necessary to obtain a larger hall for their meetings. They have accordingly procured the spacious room in Walker & Kimmel's building on C street for the purpose, and are now fitting it up in handsome style. Success to them in their enlarged operations.

BEWARE OF PICKPOCKETS.—The Intelligencer of yesterday states that a gentleman had his pocket picked of a book containing money while in the Senate Chamber the day previous. We learn that another operation in that line was performed on Thursday night at the meeting of the Clay Club, so it is evident that we have among us a band of these depredators, and it becomes every one to be on their guard.

The Collecting Committee of the Clay Club are requested to meet at the office of the President of the Club on Monday evening next, the 26th instant, at 7 o'clock.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

FEBRUARY 23, 1844.

INDIAN QUEEN (BROWN'S) HOTEL.
Thomas Berry, sen. Md.; William Proctor, Balt.; J. T. Dean, N. Y.; J. W. Hammond, Pa.; Mr. Grant, Vt.; J. Howe, N. Y.; William McDowell, Ala.; A. Morris, Pa.; T. Berry, jr. Md.; H. T. Hovan, Va.; H. H. Bell, U. S. N.; William Stith, N. Y.; Charles Gassaway, Va.; R. K. Martin, S. C.; T. Granger, E. Stephens, Md.

CITY (FULLER'S) HOTEL.
Joseph Merrick, Phila.; L. W. Holmes, N. Y.; Mr. Deckert, Penn.

TEMPERANCE (BEER'S) HOTEL.
J. W. Moulton, Balt.; A. Hagar, La.; E. F. Smallwood, N. C.; T. J. Turner, Md.; George Rogers, Boston.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 22d inst., by the Rev. Mr. SAMSON, Mr. JAMES B. WRIGHT to Miss MARY PARKER, all of this city.

A sermon in reference to the practice of duelling will be preached, in compliance with request, by the Rev. Mr. SAMSON, to-morrow evening, in the City Hall, at a quarter past 7 o'clock. feb 24

St. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. RYDER, of Georgetown College, will deliver in this church (commencing to-morrow evening at 3 o'clock) a course of lectures explanatory of the Catholic doctrine. The public are respectfully invited. feb 24

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. MERRILL, of Massachusetts, will preach on each evening of the present week in the Second Presbyterian Church, situated on New York Avenue, service commencing at a quarter past 7 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. feb 23

VERITABLE MOUTARD, &c.—We have just received a few dozen jars of very superior French Mustard, flavored with Capres and Anchors, a l'Estragon, Aromatised, a la Civette Vegetale, &c.; also, Pepper Sauce and Tomato Catsup, Figs, &c.; a choice lot of this year's Baltimore cured Hams and Shoulders. McKNIGHT & CLEPHANE, F street, between 14th and 15th streets, Family Groceries, at the lowest cash prices. feb 24-3t

ICE! ICE! ICE!—The subscriber having succeeded, at a very great expense, in filling his large house with Potomac Ice, of a very superior quality, is now prepared to receive orders for the coming season. He would advise all private families, keepers of hotels, boarding-houses, confectionaries, &c., who wish a supply through the entire season, to make early application, and they will not be disappointed, as many were last summer, by one or two small dealers in that article, who attempted to furnish and failed in the hottest weather, when it was most wanted. He has the largest house in the District, and will feel bound to furnish those who commence with him until next December if they require it. Persons wishing ice before the season for delivering from the wagons, can get it by sending to the store, where it is kept constantly on hand. feb 24

SODA WATER, fresh from the fountain, at GILMAN'S Drug Store. feb 24

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Agreeably to notice a large meeting was held in the hall of the Benevolent Society, on the 16th inst., to take into consideration the celebration of the approaching anniversary of Ireland's patron Saint. EDWARD STUBBS, Esq., was called to the chair, and TIMOTHY O'NEALE appointed Secretary.

It was unanimously agreed that the friends of Ireland might dine together on the occasion, and that the net proceeds of the celebration be paid over to St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum.

The following committees were appointed:
On Arrangements—James Mahar, Michael O'Brien, Patrick Sullivan, and Philip Ennis.
On Toasts—Edward Stubbs, John Boyle, and Peter Brady.
On Invitations—Gregory Ennis, James O'Riely, and Ambrose Lynch.

Managers—Thomas Jordan, Bernard Giveny, John Ousley, Timothy O'Neale, Michael Dooley, Patrick O'Donoghue, Francis Reilly, and Dr. Philip Smyth, of Washington.

Capt. R. E. Duval, Peter O'Donoghue, John Carroll, Samuel Rainey, Timothy O'Donoghue, James O'Riely, and Bernard Brien, of Georgetown.

Dr. James Carson, James Roach, John Lapher, Edward Sheehan and Matthew Maher, of Alexandria. Thomas Wall, P. McGarry, Terrence Luby, David Little, S. Calnan, D. Calaghan, John Trane, and Jas. McCarthy, of the Washington City Benevolent Society.

It was also agreed that dinner be on the table at 4 o'clock precisely. Tickets \$1 50, to be had of any of the managers. feb 22

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1844.

SENATE.

Mr. BREESE presented a memorial from a large number of citizens of Illinois, in favor of improving the navigation of the Western rivers. He fortified this memorial with remarks upon the great interests involved, both of life and property.

Mr. FRANCIS presented resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature on the subject of French spoliations prior to 1800.

BANKS OF THE DISTRICT.

Mr. ARCHER presented a petition from citizens of Fairfax, Va., and Mr. Miller, from this city, in favor of rechartering the various Banks of the District of Columbia.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE reported a bill giving the Great Western Railway Company a right of road over lands of the United States, and for other purposes.

A. S. MACKENZIE.

Mr. TAPPAN'S resolution concerning the court-martial proceedings in the case of Commander Mackenzie was, on his own motion, laid on the table.

THE TREATY.

A resolution submitted by Mr. ARCHER, calling for any correspondence in the Department of State on the subject of the 18th article (relative to fugitive criminals) of the Ashburton treaty, was taken up.

Mr. KING suggested a change in the phraseology of the resolution; it was no more the Ashburton Treaty than it was the Daniel Webster Treaty—it was the Treaty of Washington.

Mr. BUCHANAN remarked, with deference to the Senator from Alabama, that he thought it was more Lord Ashburton than Mr. Webster's Treaty.

Mr. ARCHER (who was temporarily out of his seat) here came in, and at once admitted the propriety of Mr. King's verbal amendment, which was made, and the resolution adopted.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

Mr. MERRICK moved to postpone previous orders, and take up the bill for transferring the stock of the United States in the above enterprise to Maryland.

Some explanations were made by Mr. MERRICK and Mr. PORTER. Mr. TAPPAN also had something to say about the bill, and it was passed over for the

OREGON RESOLUTION.

Mr. HANNEGAN, of Indiana, addressed the Senate in a very warlike speech in favor of abrogating the 3d article of the Convention with Great Britain of 1818, for the joint occupancy of the Oregon territory. Mr. H. replied at considerable length to Mr. Choate, and did not treat that gentleman's remarks ingenuously.

Mr. DAYTON took a more pacific view of this question. He raised one very important inquiry, viz: What was to be done with the title and presence of some hundreds of thousands of Indians now in possession of this much coveted wilderness. Mr. D. spoke up to the hour of adjournment.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[In reporting one of Mr. Adams's responses to Mr. Dellet, yesterday, we were in an error. Mr. D. asked him if he would sacrifice five millions of people to gratify a few hundred abolitionists? "There are five hundred millions," said Mr. A.—"not, as we wrote it—that he would sacrifice this vast number.]

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. ADAMS, as soon as the journal was read, rose and desired to correct an important error in yesterday's proceedings. The vote on the resolution for suspending the rules, in order to fix on the — day of May next for the adjournment of Congress, was incorrectly recorded. The record was, ayes 108, noes 54—just two-thirds; the Speaker voted in the negative, and thus the motion was lost. The sharp-eyed vigilance of Mr. Adams had detected that Mr. Sidel's vote in the affirmative was set down in the negative.

Mr. SIDELL confirmed this fact, and after some discussion between Messrs. RHETT, DROMGOOLE, ADAMS, and others, Mr. Sidel was permitted to change his vote—thus making the result ayes 109, noes 53; so that the Speaker lost the casting vote.

Mr. RHETT protested strenuously against the decision of the Chair, that this subject was now in order before the House. Many were present now who were absent yesterday, and vice versa. He appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL said the House could not take notice of who was present or absent—it had committed an error yesterday, and was bound to correct it to-day.

Mr. STEENROD moved a reconsideration of the vote to suspend the rules.

Mr. DROMGOOLE moved to lay this motion on the table.

Mr. HENLEY, of Ia., called for the yeas and nays on this last motion, and they were ordered by 41 members; the motion to lay on the table was lost by a vote of 108 to 64.

The motion to reconsider, and the appeal, were withdrawn.

The SPEAKER, several precedents having been cited, charged his decision that the subject was now in order.

The House was now getting involved in points of order, and to restore quiet, Mr. Henley, the original mover of the chief resolution, with the consent of the House, withdrew it, and gave notice that he should offer it again on Tuesday next.

FRENCH SPOILIATIONS.

Mr. CRANSTON, of R. I., presented the resolutions of his State Legislature upon the subject of French spoliations prior to 1800, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

TWENTY-FIRST RULE.

Mr. ROGERS, of N. Y. continued this stale discussion. He argued that the action of this House on the right of petition had tended to increase the abolitionists all over the country; but a few years ago they were only a handful in New York, and now they hold the balance of power in that State; so it was in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Massachusetts, and elsewhere.